FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of all arrears of pension, and remit as directed. Will also furnish printed forms to such as desire them,—free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1840. 85-4w

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber gives notice to all persons in his debt for freight, the immediate necessity of paying the same. My boat being now broke, cannot be re-started until the new machinery is paid for before it leaves the Foundry. The excuse of "no money" I hope will not be offered in reply to this call. In all other places, freights are cash—always paid when called for. This community has received more despatch the last season than any other in our country,—frequently boating on ten inches water,—but no sooner are the goods delivered, than the difficulties of the navigation are forgotten, and on the presenting of the bills, objections made to delay payment. Many have not paid me for last Fall's work. To those that have been kind enough to assist me in my late difficulties, I return thanks. This notice is intended to save me the trouble of a long talk about lighterages and missing articles, that are never thought of but when I call for money.

PROPRIETOR *of Steam Boat Cotton Plant.*
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

IMPORTED FLATTERER.

THIS splendid English Race Horse has been transferred to, and will make the ensuing season at Warrenton race-course, in Warren county, N. C., at $50 the season, and $1 to the groom;—under the management of

THOMAS W. RAINEY.
February 15, 1840. 85-4wpd

Stop the Villains!

I WILL give a reward of Fifty Dollars, and pay all reasonable expenses, for the securing and delivering to me a Negro Boy named PRINCE, belonging to the Estate of Luke Russell, deceased.—Said negro was decoyed and stolen from the plantation of said deceased, on Flat Swamp, in Craven county, on the night of the 10th inst. by two men, supposed to be John and Samuel Smith, which men were engaged in stealing a free negro girl from this county last Summer. They had a covered cart, sorrel Horse, with his tail cut short, white in his face, and several white feet.

Prince is sixteen years old, has a scar on his breast and one over or near one of his eyes, not recollected which large front teeth, one of the upper ones a little decayed, whites of his eyes show considerably, one of his knees bends in a little, he stoops forward when walking is slim built, dark complected or black, and had on when he was taken away, white yarn homespun clothes, patched. He is an intelligent boy, and if questioned, can give all the information that would be necessary to the detection of the villains.

JOHN T. LANE,
Executor of L. Russell.
Newbern, N. C. Feb. 13, 1840. 85-4w

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	16	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil. (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 74tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

I, WILLIAM WALLACE MAC FARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.

(Signed) WM. WALLACE MAC FARLAND.
January 18, 1840. 81-w6

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 16, 1840. 81tf

Bark!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Beach and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hallock's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Choir; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
5 hhds. do do ditto.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 81tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84tf.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto.

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 76tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

BOYD'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY NORRIS'S)
Sign of the Buck,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.

J. D. BOYD.
January, 1840. 81-6w

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between [illegible]0 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to,

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,	
Do. unruled do.	ditto,
Com. ruled do.	ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter	ditto,
Large size Wrapping	ditto,
Com. size do.	ditto,

Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82-2m

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

ANDREW.

This distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States. O. P. HARE.
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 82-tf
November 27, 1839. }

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

SPEECH OF MR. DAVIS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

IN SENATE—Jan. 23, 1840.

The Sub-Treasury bill being under consideration, and the Senate having evinced a determination not to adjourn without taking the question upon the final passage of the bill—

Mr. DAVIS said: I rise, Mr. President, with great reluctance at this late hour to address the Senate, fatigued as it is with an unusually long session, and exhausted by the debate; but, painful as it is, I must entreat their indulgence while I make a brief reply to the new doctrines which have been now, for the first time, published here, and come to us through channels that leave no doubt of their being the doctrines of the Administration. They involve and have drawn into this debate great and momentous considerations, affecting the most cherished interests of the people I represent, as well as of nearly the whole country.

The Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) with his usual acknowledged ability, and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) following in his track, have advanced the propositions that the embarrassments and distress with which the country has been grievously afflicted for several years past, and which now paralyze all its energies, are imputable to the pernicious influence of bank paper; that this bill contains the necessary corrective, as it will check importations of foreign goods, suppress what they call the credit system, and, by restoring a specie currency, reduce the wages of the laborer and the value of property.

This is the character given to the measure by its friends; and, alarming as the doctrines are, I am gratified that they are frankly avowed. I have been anticipated, to a considerable extent, by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Henderson.) In what I have to say, I shall, however, confine myself chiefly to the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, who has gone more in detail into the subject, for we all acknowledge his ability on this floor, and his capacity to do ample justice to the subjects which he discusses.

He has asserted that we have abandoned all the arguments which we have before used against the Sub-Treasury, because the progress of events has proved them to be unsound. Not so; far from it.—With others, I entered into that debate, which is before the Public, and the arguments unrebutted stand as firm as ever; but it would be a profitless task to reiterate them here, and this is the reason why they are passed over in the discussion.

But, sir, I will not dwell upon any of these matters, but go to that in hand. The Senator says we labor under distressing embarrassments, and so we do; no one will have the hardihood to deny it, for all the country in sorrow bears testimony to it. We have, it is true, seen an occasional gleam of light but it has been soon obscured, and we have been shrouded in a gloomy uncertainty. He says further, that the cause is excessive issues of bank-paper, speculation, and a bloated (I use his words) credit system. He lodges the guilt on the shoulders of the banks alone. It is neither just nor fair to hold them alone responsible, and I will make it manifest, by showing that they were seduced into their errors by the Administration.

Before the late President (Jackson) seized the public money and took it in his own custody, in 1833, there was no complaint about the currency; all the People know this, for all, even the President himself in one of his messages, united in declaring, in substance, it was sound, and equal to that of any nation on earth. There was no complaint, no inconvenience, no embarrassment, from this source, in doing business; but contentment and satisfaction every where. About this there could be no mistake, nor will any one here attempt to refute the well-known facts.

But from that act of the President, which was the first movement to reform the currency, to this day there has been what the Senator is pleased to call "expansion, contraction, and explosion" in rapid and fearful succession; crisis upon crisis, pressure upon pressure, panic upon panic, have succeeded, till we have reached a state of suspicion and alarm that has deranged and almost suspended business. The storm in its fury has swept over the country, once and again uprooting the stateliest and firmest trees, and leaving in its track a dreary, desolate waste. Its marks are too deeply engraven, too distinct, too will defaced to leave any thing uncertain—any thing equivocal. It fell upon us with such withering energy as to leave no doubt when, where, and how it began.

Gentlemen may task their ingenuity, they may task their inventions, to discover other causes of distress—they may belabor and hold up to scorn and execration the banks as long as they please—they cannot change the facts, for they cannot obliterate history. Things were well, and every body knows it, till 1833. Then began the bank reform by the removal of the deposites—and then began this rapid series of expansion, contraction and explosion"—then followed crisis after crisis—then came the derangement of exchanges, and then the embarrassments which have overwhelmed the country—then came, too, the *nine hundred* banks of which the Senator speaks, though he has probably swelled the number beyond historical truth.

The Senator admits, what cannot be denied, that the Administration proposed and carried into effect the State bank deposite system. It was in this place and by them that State banks were taken into favor, petted, and boastingly held out to the country as affording a better and safer currency. Into them was the revenue put in enormous sums, and they were directed to loan freely upon it be the President for the accommodation of the People, and it was his pride and pleasure to make known to us that the public money was thus employed, instead of being *locked up;* a striking commentary upon the present plan of vaults and safes, Mr. President.

The Senator admits that this was the policy of the Administration, and that the disastrous consequences predicted by the Opposition have been verified. He might have gone further; for it is truth equally undeniable, that this policy sowed the seed of nearly or quite one-half of the whole number of banks—between eight and nine hundred—and of more than one-half of the capital; that it was the parent of the paper "expansion, contraction, and explosion," of which he has spoken in terms of just severity; that it is alike the parent of the bloated credit system which he affirms has made us all gamblers; and that the mad speculation which raged over the country, and has furnished the theme for declamation and denunciation in these halls for three years past, was begotten by it. Such are the facts, and on the projectors of this policy let the responsibility rest. We had had no "expansions, contractions, or explosions" for a long period that did not fairly belong to the vibrations of trade; none that excited alarm or seriously disturbed public confidence, till we came to this reforming policy; but since then the public mind has scarcely been tranquilized. In 1834 came the first fell swoop, which overturned and bankrupted thousands; and it originated here. In '35–6 came the great era of bank-making and trading upon the public money, then accumulated to sixty or seventy millions, as nearly as I remember, which threw the country into a feverish excitement, and even firm, well-balanced minds out of their adjustment. There was a rage for fortune-making and fortune-hunting such as had never been witnessed, and which nothing but this policy was capable of generating. The Senator might and ought to have limited the bloated credit-system that made us all, as he affirms, gamblers, to this period, and left the offspring to stand beside its parent as a proof of the disasters of this policy, and of the fulfilment of the predictions of the Opposition; for go together they must, and live together they will in history; and no sophistry, no ingenuity can ever separate them. While the Senator admits this policy to belong exclusively to the Administration, and to have been strenuously opposed by us, and its melancholy consequences predicted, he now repudiates it as erroneous, and we must allow to him and his friends whatever credit belongs to an abandonment of it after it had literally exploded, and the mischief was accomplished. But, sir, he and they must be reminded that I could, if I would, read from the messages of the President, and from the successive reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, language of exultation, triumphing in the entire success of the policy, boasting that the currency was on a better footing than ever, that the exchanges were greatly improved, and that, too, at the very moment when the bloated credit was most expanded, and speculation was the most rife and rank. Such was the delusion that the madness which had seized multitudes was trumpeted forth as evidence of success and general prosperity. The Senator clearly reasons from false premises when he makes the banks the origin of our embarrassments, for they were only instruments in the hands of those who projected the measures that have made them what they are.

But the Senator goes further, and traces the evils of banks and bank paper into England, and alleges, without qualification, that from this cause business there is as badly paralyzed as it is here; and I am not about to make an issue upon that point, for I must hurry on to other matters. He makes an inference, however, which I must notice. He says that to this circumstance alone we owe our ability to manufacture goods. If England was a hard-money country, our mills and hammers would all be silent; but the paper system so raises the price of wages, and consequently the price of production, that she cannot send forth her goods so cheap as she otherwise could, or so cheap as they are made in hard-money countries, where wages are lower. And do we owe our success to this folly? Do we stand on such a slippery basis, having no foothold but upon an error of policy, stupidly persisted in? I desire to be informed how the hard-money countries, as they are called—Italy, Spain, Holland, France, and Germany—for they have all been put into that class, though not with strict historical accuracy—stand the competition of England, with her bloated credits! Yes, how, sir, do they figure in the competition? Who has supplied our markets and the markets of the world? If metallic currency makes production cheaper—if it gives vantage ground to a country in the general round of trade, how is it that these nations have not long since run England out of our market with their cheaper goods? How is it that we draw annually from England ten-fold more of imports than from all the residue of Europe? Why is it that they, especially France, shut their ports against most kinds of English goods, to protect their own manufactures? Why is the same policy pursued elsewhere? In these countries the hard-money scheme has had a long, full, and faithful trial, and we know the result. England, without any advantages over them in our ports, has overwhelmed them with her competition, and so it is with ever trade is open to her upon a footing of equality with them.

Is it not, Mr. President, a surprising fact that the Senators who have spoken upon this subject have selected the two most free, most commercial nations—nations which, by their extraordinary enterprise and their unsurpassed knowledge of business, have carried their trade to the remotest parts of the earth, and excelled all others in the accumulation of wealth, and the enjoyments it brings with it—nations highly civilized, and standing among the most enlightened in the Globe—as the examples of unwise, imprudent, and vicious government—so destitute of the first principles of political economy as to waste the products of their labor through the unseen and incomprehensible influence of bank paper!

There is no denying that they have outrun all others in prosperity while in the use of this paper, and yet, according to the theory of the Senator, they have all the time labored under a most oppressive policy, bloating wages and property, while it has been the happy lot of other countries to live under the auspicious influence of hard money. Spain, Italy, France Holland, Germany, on the other hand, have become pattern nations, distinguished for their wisdom, and also for the happy condition of their laborers, who, doubtless, failing to realize their condition, escape, wherever they can, to this country or some other part of this continent.

But, sir, I must leave this topic and go to another. The Senator assures us that this paper brings with it this alarming attribute—as it expands and contracts, so property and wages rise and fall; thus making it the vital principle of the body politic, giving to it pulsation. In speaking of paper, I once and for all, wish always to be understood as meaning the paper of sound specie-paying banks, redeemable at sight, unless I otherwise specify. Is this a sound axiom of the Senator? Is bank paper the sole or chief regulator of the value of wages and property? If so, whenever there is a common currency there should be a uniform price. Let us see how the position is sustained in the United States, where, in all parts of the country, we have banks. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Henderson) stated that the services of an ordinary laborer, which would cost fifteen dollars in his part of the country, he had ascertained could be had at Pittsburg for a quarter, or less, of that sum, and in New England, as I understood him, for about half. Every body knows the vast difference in the expense of living between Boston and New Orleans, and between New York and any remote country town. But how is it with hard money countries? Expenses of all sorts are unquestionably fourfold greater in Havana than in Florence; and I might go on multiplying examples, for it is much more difficult to find two places that correspond than two that are at variance. Does it not follow that currency, while it undoubtedly has an influence, is not even the principal cause of this diversity?

But, sir, I cannot dwell on this. The Senator contended, by an ingenious argument, that a reduction of wages would be beneficial to the laborer, because property would necessarily fall in the same ratio, and, in the fervor of debate, addressing New England through me, he appeals to her to embrace this alternative as a resource to rescue her manufactures from the ruin which lays in prospect. Embrace what, Mr. President! How will a corresponding fall of wages and property aid the laborer? How is his condition to be improved by it? The most that can be said is, that his relative condition is unchanged. But can he embrace the degraded condition of by far the larger class of laborers in England and Ireland, where the alms-houses are filled with paupers, and those who support themselves struggle for life! Can he descend a grade lower, to hard money Italy, where, as the authority read by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Merrick) will prove, but I will not stop to read it, wages are three-pence a day? Is it an invitation to abandon the physical, moral, and intellectual comforts and enjoyments which surround the industrious man here, and descend to the deplorable condition of those who fly from their country to this as a place of refuge for the poor, the naked, and the hungry?

But, sir, as I have more to say of this in a more appropriate connexion, I shall pass it for the present, with a single remark—if such are the advantages of other countries, why do the poor emigrate hither, and why do not our citizens emigrate thither?

I will now notice the effects upon the public policy which are imputed to this bill. We have always been told that it was a simple proposition to divorce the Government from the banks, so as to enable it to hold its own money, and, therefore, harmless in its character, as it would affect nothing else.

But, sir, the Senator from Pennsylvania, while he declares that he is not for an exclusive hard money currency, or, in other words, is not hostile to well-regulated State banks, if they can be well-regulated, as he expresses himself, argues that this bill will diminish importations, suppress credit, and stop speculation, by modifying the currency so far as to work out these extraordinary ends.

I am by no means satisfied that it is capable of producing all these consequences, but, as such a power is imputed to it by its warmest friends, and those who are in the councils and confidence of the Administration, who bring it forward, and no doubt bring it forward with this view and expectation, I *shall*, in this reply, confine myself to the positions assumed. That it will do the country no good I have never doubted; but I have never allowed myself to believe that it can exert that influence upon its affairs which is ascribed to it.

If it will diminish importations in the right way, so far it has my most hearty concurrence, for they have run into an injurious excess. This again is the result of a false policy, not imputable to paper, as the Senator supposes, even as a principal cause. It comes of encouraging foreign labor instead of our own; of stimulating this trade under the persuasion that it is more beneficial to the country than to strengthen and foster our own industry, until it has reached a point of injurious excess, suspending our laborers from employment and taking from them their bread. We buy more than we sell, leaving a balance of many millions now due to Europe, which is to be paid out of the resources of the People; and it is time to retrace our steps. The President, who has been a promoter of this policy, complains in his message of this excess as a serious evil, and I rejoice at it; but he fails to indicate the remedy. He talks vaguely of economy, but is silent upon our great interests of the North and East. We must, sir, stand by our own laborers, and not suffer them to be overwhelmed by this process, and then appeal to them to lower their wages. Our duty is plain, and we must pursue it with manly firmness. The workshops of Europe must not be allowed to supersede ours. This is the remedy. But the bill will suppress *credit*—suppress bloated credit! What, sir, is credit! One would think it some new invention to defraud the Public, by the manner in which it is spoken of; but it is co-existent with business, and wherever there is or has been business, there credit has always existed, and has been and will be abused to a greater or less extent. I cannot comprehend how commerce or trade can be carried on successfully without it! A British credit, and for what! Because the false policy of the Administration in 1836–'36 stimulated it to excess! Because, like the freedom of speech and of the press it may be abused! I know of no other period against which any general and just charge can be brought. What would be the condition of the country if men were denied credit! Nothing more deplorable. The young man born to no inheritance now goes into the world with his character for honesty and integrity; this is his great and only resource, and by the faith placed in this he commands the funds necessary to go forward in business. And, Mr. President, it is one of the glorious characteristics of our institutions that this path is open to his enterprise, and the way to wealth, as well as to honor and fame, is clear of obstructions for the most obscure and humble individual. Shall we deny to such the only chance they have of success! Shall we trample on them, and grind them to dust with the iron heel of power! No, sir, I will espouse no such anti-republican doctrines. I will vote for no law that declares to the poor that they shall remain in hopeless poverty, and to the rich that they alone shall have the enjoyment of property.

But speculation is to be put down. If the Senator means by speculation, unwise and hazardous traffic, it always existed, and always will exist, where enterprise exists, unless he can uproot the desire in the human mind for the sudden acquisition of wealth. He might as well undertake to stop the emotions and passions of the human heart. The only way to make men prudent and sagacious in business—and it is very desirable that they should be so—is to make them see far enough into the future to avoid ruinous hazards; but the rash, who often have a passion for wealth, will indulge illusive hopes and make ruinous bargains, unless the Senator can enlarge their understandings and increase their sagacity.

There is but one process by which credit and speculation can be suppressed, and that is, by denying the means and facilities of business, not to speculators alone, but to all; and that is exactly what the argument of the Senator tends to. He proposes to diminish the circulation, declaring that there is an inflation, when we are crippled down by the scarcity of money. He would diminish to a vast extent the resources and ability of lenders, when the Public is in despair for want of circulation. He assumes that diminishing the currency will diminish wages and the value of property, and so it may be; but the first great and abiding result will be a diminution of business. His theory abolishes credit, and leaves nothing but a reduced currency to do business with, and no one can deny that a reduction of business must follow. Is the country prepared for this! Do we grow too fast! Is our enterprise too great! Do we labor too much! Have we too much to eat, drink, or wear! Are our comforts and enjoyments so multiplied that a sound policy requires they should be curtailed! What response will the People give to these inquiries! Let him who is willing to be pared down first stand forth and proclaim it. Wages are to be diminished by curtailing the demand for them; for that is the effect of reducing business.

The Senator, in his argument, seemed to forget that the evils of a contracting and contracted currency bear as oppressively upon the public, and more so, than those of expansion. The difference is this: in expansion, the weight of loss falls on the creditor portion—in contraction, upon the debtor portion: but in either case it is a grievous calamity. He cannot reduce the currency below what is necessary, without even more suffering than arises from too much.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) goes for the abolition of paper. The quantity of specie in the country is not supposed to exceed about $80,000,000; the President puts it at $85,000,000. This he argues would insure a great reduction of wages and of the value of property, which he insists will be beneficial. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) is also for metal alone; and these gentlemen have bestowed the highest encomiums upon the policy of the hard-money countries. The latter is enchanted with the fact that the Hollanders have grown rich and become great lenders of money, while we are borrowers; and I will solve for him this enigma upon his own principles. He imputes it to gold, and infers that we should be lenders if we had a metallic currency only. Who, Mr. President, are the lenders of Holland? Those individuals who have amassed millions; who at one time owned most of this city, and who can buy up empires with their boundless wealth, having profited by a state of things which made the privileged few rich while the many are left poor—while the laborer, as I can prove, gets but his 3*d.* and 4*d.* a day. This is the last policy we desire; the last that would be in harmony with the genius of our people or in unison with their true interests. It is diffusive wealth that we desire; a general prosperity among all; property scattered every where, attainable by all that deserve it; and thus invigorating a successful business, in which all may participate, instead of amassing it in the pockets of a few. We are borrowers; be it so. It is better, infinitely better, to borrow, and thus diffuse capital to excite industry and enterprise, than to amass it in heaps and become lenders to nations, with a nation of paupers at home.

But, sir, I fear I have dwelt too long on these matters, and will hasten to notice that for which I chiefly rose. Much has been said of labor, and what is it! I may say, without offence, it is a commodity bought and sold like merchandise in the market. A man has his skill and service to sell to whomsoever will buy them, and his anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal remuneration. The Senator says the value of it is regulated by bank paper. Not so, Mr. President, not so; but chiefly by the amount in market, and the demand which exists for it: currency may, however, at times, have its influence. If the supply is great and the demand small, then wages are necessarily low; but if the supply be small and the demand great, they are high. When business is flourishing, the demand is urgent, and wages rise; when it is depressed, the demand diminishes, and wages fall. Hence, too, in countries densely populated, the supply is necessarily greater, in proportion to the business, than in countries thinly peopled.—Thus we see why wages in a great country, new and full of resources, like ours, are in quick demand,

while in China, where there is a vast surplus population, the market is overstocked, and they are low. Hence, too, it is, that in such conditions of society we always find the greatest poverty, suffering, and degradation. Bank paper is obviously not the sole or chief cause which fixes the value of wages.

But, sir, let us pursue this subject a little further, as it is capable of further illustration.

There are three great classes of laborers: those who produce from the earth are agriculturists; those who convert the products of the earth into useful forms are manufacturers; and those who are engaged in transporting and exchanging the products of the other classes are commercial. These great divisions of mankind are founded on no law but that of civilized, social existence. In our country at least, each and every person may pursue any or all kinds of business. But experience teaches us the necessity of these divisions, for wool, cotton, and flax are of little value until turned into cloth, but the farmer would find it difficult to run a mill to make cloths, or to build and sail a ship to take his produce to market. From this division, too, come our markets. We must have food and clothing, and we must obtain them by an exchange of the products of labor, but we cannot exchange a horse or a watch for a joint of meat or for a pair of shoes; such property must first be broken into parts, and this is the peculiar office and almost the only use of money. It measures the value of property, and brings it into a form suited to our convenience. This is the relation which it bears to business, and no other; and, while I admit its great importance, I deny that it lies at the foundation, and is the great regulator of the affairs of men as seems here to be supposed. The friends of this bill, I know, assume that we have an inflation, and that money rules, guides, and regulates business; when, in truth, the inquiries ought to be, first, how much is necessary as a circulating medium, that we may know whether there is an excess; and, second, does paper necessarily create an expansion, or unnecessary enlargement of the currency, that we may judge whether it ought to be abandoned! These matters, which are assumed, are precisely what ought to be proved. The Senators assume as evident truth what is not apparent. They affirm that paper becomes redundant, excessive, inflated. But they do not attempt to establish the fact by any proof. Since the first of January, 1838, our circulation has not much exceeded one hundred millions; it may, at some periods, have reached one hundred and twenty, inclusive of metal and paper. Is this excessive! Has it reached a point above the urgent necessities of business for two years past! If it has, how much is enough? Some days ago I put this inquiry distinctly to the Senate, and it remains, and will remain, unanswered. If it can be proved that we have too much, it is not difficult to ascertain, with sufficient exactness, what amount is necessary. I desire Senators to make known the process by which they arrive at their conclusions in so vitally an important matter. They seem to take it for granted that there is no evil but expansion to fear, while nothing is more certain than that too small a circulating medium works out as great if not greater injuries than one too large.

We have heard much declamation about bloated credit, gambling and speculation, and if the existence of all these were established at this moment by unquestionable proof, it would have little tendency to establish the fact of excessive circulation, for they have no necessary connexion, but each may exist independent of the other.

Will the Senator maintain the proposition that paper cannot and has not circulated without inflation or excessive credits in trade generally! I go further, and ask him if excess is any thing more than an occasional occurrence, growing out of markets quickened into activity by events rather casual than permanent! Is there any excess of paper in the usual course of business from sound banks who redeem and are able to redeem their paper at sight, dollar for dollar, in metal! It is not easy to see how excess ever exists under such circumstances. I can go to-day into any bank in Boston or New York, and draw out a dollar with the same amount of paper, and that dollar is as good, and will buy as much, in France or Germany, as any dollar there. The paper, then, is clearly worth as much as the silver, for it buys it. If the paper of banks is maintained at this value, and so redeemed at all times, it is not easy to comprehend how it is inflated, or that more is in circulation than is needed for use. The idea of inflation pre-supposes some unsoundness. All money, metallic as well as paper, does and will fluctuate in value, and, if this be inflation, then gold and silver is no more exempt from it than paper. It is by no means easy to determine which fluctuates oftentimes —money or property. Cotton is forty dollars a bale to-day, to-morrow it is thirty-five, and next day forty-five; it does not follow that the cotton alone has fluctuated, or that it has fluctuated at all; for gold and silver may be so abundant as to depress the value of property, or so scarce as to raise it. It is every day's occurrence to find gold and silver fluctuating in value, commanding at one time a premium, and then none; may, under some circumstances, falling below good paper. No matter what we have for currency, there will be fluctuations in its value greatly affecting trade, as a circulating medium of uniform amount cannot be maintained any more than you can hunt business to an exact amount.

This all proves what seems not to be well understood, or Senators would reason differently—that there is but one way to determine how much circulation is necessary. It is impossible to ascertain how much money may be necessary for each member of the Senate for the current year, and it is equally impossible to anticipate the wants of the great Public. The question is left, therefore, to be settled by the laws of trade, as all other matters of business. We learn how much flour and corn are required annually by the demand for them. Just so we learn how much money is required to carry forward business, by the ability of men to buy it. So much is necessary, be the amount great or small; and, in a growing country, it would be just as wise to limit the amount of produce as the amount of monetary capital. Surely nothing can be more absurd than to attempt to determine the amount, without reference to the exigencies of the country—to say that eighty millions, or any other arbitrary amount, is enough. There is no advantage to be gained by lowering the value of property, unless the same amount of labor, or the same amount of property, enables us to obtain more of the necessaries of life. This fact should, therefore, be first clearly established, for the process is necessarily attended with great sacrifices. The Senator from Pennsylvania seems to understand that reducing the circulation will reduce property and wages in the same ratio. If it does, in what is our condition bettered, even if we could reconcile debtors to it, who would be ruined. He seems to believe that our relations in foreign trade will be improved, but I shall show him his error, and that he ought to arrive at exactly the opposite conclusion, for his theory, if carried into execution, would inflict upon the laborer as well as the owner of property the most injurious and oppressive consequences. He solemnly affirms, and I give him all credit for sincerity, that he believes a reduction in wages and property would be beneficial. Let us see.

Suppose that wages and property will be reduced one-half by the bill—that is, if wages are now a dollar a day, they will be half a dollar; and if beef and mutton are now eight cents a pound, they will be four, and so of all the productions of the United States, and of all property created here. Upon this state of facts, as things are, the laborer would have, at the expiration of twenty days' labor, twenty dollars, to provide supplies for himself and family. As they will be, he will have ten dollars. Now, sir, bear it remembered that we buy and sell in foreign markets by their standard of currency, and that lowering wages and property here is to have no effect there, according to the reasoning of the Senator, as their currency must regulate the price of their wages and products; but cotton is to sell and goods are to be bought as if no change had taken place. Goods, therefore, will come into this country no cheaper. It, then, the laborer goes into the market with his money, as his wages are, he will have twenty dollars to expend in tea, coffee, sugar, and the thousand necessaries which come from foreign countries; but if he goes into it as they will be—ten dollars, under the operation of the new theory—it is plain, therefore, that with the same amount of labor he can purchase but half as much foreign merchandise; in other words, it will in effect be doubled in price, while it is apparently the same.

But the Senator did not stop here, for he alleged that, while the laborer would be in a better condition, the exporter of produce—that is, cotton, &c.—would derive a greater profit, the measure of which would be the amount of reduction of wages and of property, as he would thus be able to produce so much cheaper. To make myself understood, I will proceed with the same supposition, that wages and property are to be reduced one-half. Then his theory is, that the cotton-planter, for example, would produce his crop at half the present cost, by the saving in labor and the support of it, and consequently derive double profit. That he would produce cheaper is undeniably true; and if he should sell for the same price he now does, and bring home specie, he would realize double profits, provided his laborers are supported wholly on the products of the United States. This, however, is not the course of trade or of business. But from whence would the profits come! Not from foreign countries, for no change is to occur there, but from the pockets of every consumer of foreign goods in this country, for the change is wholly in the wages and produce of our own country. The idea is that if wages and property sink together one-half, the relative positions of the laborer and the owner of property are the same, for the laborer can purchase as much with one-half the money, and the same amount of property will purchase as much labor as before. But the laborer will at the end of any given period, have but half as much money, and the same amount of property will be worth but half as much; consequently, all the supposed gains of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, and laborer, will be but half what they now are, in nominal amount. If property in foreign countries should descend in the same ratio, the most that could be said of our condition is that it is no worse, for it is obviously no better. But if we descend while they remain stationary, and a profit is thence gained to the exporter, nothing is plainer than that such profit is drawn from the consumer of foreign merchandise, as it will take twice as much of our labor or products to buy it as is now required. If the theory establishes the fact that the exporter is to reap double profits for cotton, it establishes beyond controversy the fact also that it or goods will be a tax upon every man that consumes a foreign article, and that it will be wholly drawn from their pockets. The Senator has led himself into an error by supposing that foreign productions are to come to us cheaper, while our exports are to keep up where they are. He thinks the importer sells in a market inflated by paper, and realizes an extraordinary profit. But he must perceive that the low and depressed state of the working classes in Europe is proof enough that no excessive profit is obtained here upon goods—none that can bear essential reduction; and that while raw cotton maintains its price, foreign goods must also maintain theirs. In the great competition of trade, this idea of excessive profit to importers is fallacious; and as the notion of a reduction is founded on it, that is also fallacious.

To follow out the case I have supposed: The income of every man, except the exporter, is to be reduced one-half in the value of wages and property, while all foreign merchandise will cost the same, which will obviously, in effect, double the price, as it will take twice the amount of labor, or twice the amount of the profits of labor, to purchase it.

I do not ascribe this power to the bill, but it is enough for me that its friends do. What is going will the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and laborers make to such a fraudulent proposition? Can they be reconciled to such a measure of oppression? one that extorts from them the fruits of their labors to prodigally enrich the planter who now enjoys a prosperity unequalled in the rest of the country? No, sir, such plans of sectional aggrandizement, and such a disregard of the interests of the greatest and most powerful class of people in our country, can only excite their disgust and indignation. This, sir, I have traced the benefits of this bill, if it have any, as interpreted by its friends, to the full extent of powerful. I have, if I mistake not, demonstrated that they are to be made to rest as a tax upon their less fortunate, but more industrious and more successful fellow-citizens—a tax that they never can and never will submit to, so long as their power can be felt through the ballot-box.

But, sir, this is not all. While we are thus to have intolerable burdens loaded upon us, to add to the weight of our embarrassments, and to increase our sufferings; and while the better portion of the Public are to be crushed and ground to dust between the upper and nether millstone of this process, the man of money is not only to escape unharmed, but to have his property doubled. He who holds cash, or its equivalent in notes, bonds, or stocks, will be able to buy double the amount of property with it, and will therefore have its value doubled on his hands; for, while wages and property are tumbling down, money is to go up in the same ratio.

If the friends of this bill have given to it a true construction, it is a bill of privileges to the rich, but a scourge to all others.

What is the debtor portion of the Public? Is it so insignificant as to be disregarded? Sir, I will venture to assert that the amount of existing indebtedness in any commercial country is nearly, if not quite, equal to the value of all property in that country, whether it be rich or poor, prosperous or unprosperous, as I von cannot change, to the extent gentlemen have supposed, the relations of debtor and creditor, or thus diminish the resources of the debtor without a crash, a waste, and destruction such as has never been experienced. Suppose a man has purchased $10,000 worth of property at present prices, and given his bond for it; you reduce its value one-half, and it is worth $5,000. How is it possible that, with resources thus reduced, most debtors can ever pay?

But, sir, you cannot maintain a state of things such as has been supposed. You may embarrass and distress us, as you have done, but this bill will, in the end, work out no such advantages as are anticipated for the planters. The theory on which it is built is a principle that will defeat the object in view. Go on, sir, if you please, and so legislate as to bring to the cotton planters the extraordinary profits anticipated, at the expense of the other branches of industry; how long will it be before the product will be overloaded with commodities, the market will be inundated with cotton, and it will fall just in the ratio you have stimulated the production? Down it will—down it must, by the laws of trade, come to a level with the fall of other productions. And what will be gained by the whole process? Nothing absolutely nothing; except that it will take more of our labor and more of our productions to buy foreign merchandise; our gain will turn literally into a loss. This is capable, I think, of demonstration, if it does not already sufficiently appear; but I have no time to enlarge, interesting and all important as the subject is.

What motive can we have, sir, to reduce wages and the value of property? When did the sun ever shine upon a laboring people so blessed as those of our country have been? Where have they ever been able by industry to feed, clothe, and educate themselves so well? The history of the world proves nothing more certainly—nothing with clearer demonstration, than that where wages are lowest there is the greatest poverty and suffering; there the condition of the laborer is most forlorn and wretched; there is the least moral and intellectual culture, and there our race is sunk a to the depths of political degradation, incapable of raising itself to that lofty elevation attained by a free, enlightened People, capable of governing their own affairs. It tends to the opposite of every thing dearest to us, for the descent will carry with it not only wages, but all the high qualities which fit us to be what we are—free and independent. This is a sufficient answer to all that can be said upon the subject.

Such is the remedy for the disease which afflicts our country; and, while its advocates shadow forth its evils far beyond any conception of mine, if the bill be carried into effect, as has been proposed here, I must confess that I see in it nothing to sooth or relieve the Public—nothing to restore confidence, which is the great and desirable end—nothing to avert future panics—nothing to stop this scramble after the gold and silver going on between us and other countries—nothing that has healing power enough to revive and maintain prosperity.

But, sir, much as remains to be said, I must draw to a close, as my object was merely to notice some leading remarks of Senators which have developed the new and extraordinary doctrines of this Administration. I was anxious to vindicate the rights of the great mass of the People, who acquire their support by labor, and whose interests, as laying at the basis of all prosperity, I have at all times and on all fitting occasions espoused and maintained with whatever of ability I possess. In this, sir, I have taken great and sincere satisfaction, believing it to be the great end of our free Government, and the only sure means of sustaining it. In the name and in behalf of that great, powerful, and enlightened class of my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, whom I have the honor to represent, I enter my solemn protest against the doctrines here advanced; and if my voice could reach them in their dwellings, their shops, and on the decks of their vessels, I would exhort them not to be deluded by false theories leading them on to ruin, but to rouse up their energies, and, at the ballot-box, manifest their indignation at all attempts to oppress them by diminishing their business and taxing their labor to enrich others. I would entreat them not to sit still and be made such as they see the distressed and impoverished laborers of Europe and Asia.

NOTES.

The statistics referred to in the remarks of Mr. Davis are contained in Porter's Progress of the Nations, and Wade's History of the Middle and Working Classes, two recent and respectable authorities, relying for the correctness of the facts contained in the following extracts chiefly upon the statistics collected by the British Government.

These developements show the farmer and all other working men the condition of the working classes in Europe, and upon what limited means they subsist. It is this class of men with whom they are to run the race of cheap production, and consequently of coarse and wretched existence; for the same causes which reduce them to hopeless penury will produce like results here. If a few pence a day will not support men there, it will fail to do it here. The intelligent working man of the United States will pause before he precipitates himself into such irretrievable wretchedness to cheapen the products of labor. He will inquire whether it tends to elevate or degrade his race—whether the privileges and hopes of a freeman are utterly delusive, and end in retracing his steps to the degraded condition from which we all believed we had escaped. In his descent from his present commanding position, he may well carry with him these reflections, sit down in despair, and spurn all the dazzling theories of self-government as illusory, if they leave him to subsist on the humble diet, and to grapple with the sufferings of the most desolate portion of mankind.

Wages in France.—Calais common laborers 7½d. per day with board and without dwelling; Boulogne, 6d. per day do. do.; Nantes, 8d. per day without board and without dwelling. The food in some districts consists in rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, *now and then* some salt provisions and vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat." In others "wheaten bread," soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, potatoes or other vegetables, but seldom meat."

Sweden.—"The daily wages of a skilled agriculturist are 7d. or 8d.; while the unskilled obtain no more than 3d. or 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturists in the Southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in the Northern provinces porridge and rye bread form their food."

Bavaria.—"Laborers are paid at the rate of 8d. per day in the country" without board.

Belgium.—"A skilled artisan may earn in summer 1s. 2½. to 1s. 5d.; in winter from 10d. to 1s. 2d.; unskilled, half as much without board, live on rye bread, potatoes, and milk." Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.—Dutzig laborers 4½d. to 7d. per day without board; Muhlhaug, 7d. per day do.; Holstein, 7d. per day without board.

Netherlands.—South Holland laborers 3d. to 4d. per day with board; North Holland, 20d. per day without board; Antwerp, 5d. per day do.; West Flanders 9s. to 10s. per year with board.

Italy.—Trieste laborers 12d. per day without board; do. 6½. per day with board; Istria, 8d. to 10d. per day without board; do. 4d. to 5d. per day with board; Lombardy, 4d. to 8d. per day do.; Genoa, 5d. to 8d. per day do. at 7 without lodgings; Tuscany, 8d. per day without cider.

Saxony.—"In 1837 a man employed in his own room working very diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from 5 *o'clock* in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than 20 groschen (about 60 cents) per week. Nor could one who had three children aged 12 years and upwards, all working at the loom as well as himself with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than $1 weekly.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The Manumission Memorials.—The Raleigh Standard of the 12th inst. contains a copy of *the* memorial from the Manumission Society of North Carolina, presented to Congress by Romulus M. Saunders on the 26th of February, 1825. The same paper also contains a copy of *another* memorial, from the same Society, and presented by the same hand on Jan. 23d, 1827. All which is accompanied by the remarks of a correspondent, and prefaced by the following language of the Editor of the Standard:

"We beg our readers to bear in mind that the Memorials which follow, are from the *supporters of* Mr. Monroe and *Van Buren electors* in the State of North Carolina! *That they express the sentiments of the Federal Whigs of Guilford county, N. C.!*"

Then, after copying the memorials, the Editor further remarks:

"It will be agreed on all hands that the Intimate of the Federal Whiggery of Guilford is pretty strong on the subject of abolition. We presume that no one who reads the above Memorials, will doubt the sentiments of the opposition in that region."

The name of John Gorden is signed to the latter of the two memorials copied into the Standard, as "Chairman" of the Board of Managers of the Manumission Society. Now be it known that John Gorden, Esq., is one of the most thoroughgoing, unyielding, obstinate *supporters of Van Buren* in Guilford county, or in the State!—'Squire Gorden we believe to be a man of stern integrity and unsullied private character; and we dislike to drag the name of a private individual into a public newspaper. But the Standard has set us the example, and we are compelled to follow in defence.

It will be recollected that the Standard a few weeks ago tauntingly inquired of us about the number of "Democratic Republicans" belonging to the Manumission Society. We had not then the means of answering him satisfactorily. And, indeed, we should have been unwilling to subject ourselves to the charge of such ungenerous invidiousness, even if we had had the data for making such enumeration. But the Standard constraineth us—

Be it therefore known, further, that Jonathan Parker, Esq., late *Van Buren Elector* from this District, was also a member of the Manumission Society! "Think of that master Brook!"

Many other citizens we could name, in this and neighboring counties, who stick to the Administration closer than brothers, and who were members of the Manumission Society—but we refrain.

Of the precise "number" of present "Democratic Republicans" who did belong to the aforesaid Society, we shall not probably be able to speak, but so far as their *weight* and *influence* goes in favor of the Administration they are "a host." Are they not, Mr. Standard!

On the above particulars, the publication of the memorials in the Standard, and the facts incidentally brought to our knowledge since that paper has stirred the subject so deeply, have enabled us to answer the Editor, we trust, to his satisfaction. If not we have the pleasure of referring him to Mr. Saunders for further information. In case of failure at this latter source, we think we can yet find "another shot in the locker."

This manner of recrimination we do exceedingly dislike to indulge in; but there is no way to stop the Standard's mouth but to cram it with his own *dirt*.

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED!

Daniel Webster's opinion of William Henry Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835 if he would be placed on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, replied, "I cannot be *guilty* of any act that shall, in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency who is *justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes*, and the *pity and contempt of his friends.*"

The preceding paragraph has been extensively circulated in the Administration prints. We are authorized to say, as we now do most emphatically, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion in the above paragraph respecting Mr. Webster's opinions of Gen. Harrison. The statement is unqualifiedly false.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Whig Meeting.—The largest and most enthusiastic Whig Meeting, ever held in this County, assembled at the Court House yesterday, after a short notice, to respond to the Harrisburg Nomination. The proceedings shall appear in our next. George E. Badger, Esq. addressed the meeting at length, we need not say most eloquently and effectively, in which he gave a graphic epitome of Gen. Harrison's services and of his claims upon the people. During his remarks, he was repeatedly cheered, and the whole proceedings were of a character to inspire the Whigs of Wake with fresh zeal and energy.

Raleigh Register.

ANOTHER FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

In a late speech in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the public printing, Mr. Graves stated, that so far as the documents would show, the printing and stationary for Congress, and the public offices, in the year 1849, was only about 70,000 dollars; but that during the last Congress, their printing and stationary, and the printing and stationary of the departments, exceeded *five hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, which, estimating the profit at only *twenty* per cent., would afford a nett gain of *one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.*

As a specimen of the profit which Messrs. Blair & Rives received on their work, Mr. Graves stated, that Mr. Gideon, by *contract*, executed for the Adjutant General's office, a piece of work, for which he received *twenty dollars*. The same work had been formerly done by the printers of the Globe, and they charged and received for it, *one hundred and twenty dollars.*

Now we call upon the most devoted friend of the present administration in the country to say, what he would think of a man who should charge him *six times* as much for a piece of work as any other man would contract to do it for? Would he not pronounce such a man an extortioner, and think the charge an imposition? Most undoubtedly: and if he again employed him he would deserve to be imposed upon, *fleeced*, and plundered. ☞ But Congress have again employed Blair & Rives to do the public printing, notwithstanding they sometimes charge Uncle Sam *six times as much for work as others are willing to do it for!* This is a specimen of the "*Retrenchment and Reform*" of the day!"—*United States Gazette.*

Another Pledge.—The Loco Foco Presses in this State are insisting upon Gen. Harrison's giving another pledge on the subject of Slavery. If he were to give a hundred, he could not go further than he did in his Vincennes Speech. He there pronounced all the proceedings of the Abolitionists "weak, presumptuous and "*unconstitutional:*" and moreover, uttered that sentiment which stands at the head of our paper—a sentiment which ought to satisfy the most fastidious scruples of the South, viz:—

"NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, AND THE VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANY THING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED."

Raleigh Register.

Extract of a Letter, from Rockingham County.

"The confirmation of Gen. Harrison will be sustained with animation by the little band of Whigs in this County."

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"I expect to inform you that a member of Congress from Ohio has received a letter from a constituent, informing him that the State Rights Party, alias the Calhoun Party, of that State, have met in Convention and declared *unanimously* for *Harrison and Tyler.* Some three years ago, I was in that State, and was surprised to find that Mr. Calhoun had so many friends there. They are now, to a man, opposed to him. This *Jim Crow politician* cannot take his friends out of South Carolina, with him."

Whigism vs. Van Burenism:—Who can regard the following fact without discerning clearly the decline of the Van Buren cause! What *all* gone!

Mr. Van Buren's native county sends 3 Whig members to the Assembly; his native district sends three Whig Senators; his native State has declared three times for the good Whig cause.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.

Calamitous Fire.—That magnificent structure, the *St. Louis Exchange*—the pride and ornament of our city—built less than two years ago, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, is now a smouldering heap of ruins, with nothing remaining but the naked and fractured walls, which have been deeply scathed by the consuming element. Insurance $280,000.

It is estimated that upwards of seventy factories have ceased operations in New England; and at least one fourth of the population of the U. S. are out of employ!

Industry will make a purse, and frugality will give you strings to it. This purse will cost you nothing. Draw the strings as frugality directs, and you will always find a penny at the bottom.

The Hard Times.—The Savannah Telegraph states that the young ladies of that State who sue for breach of promise cases, complain that they don't get half as much awarded them as formerly, when the times were brisk and money plenty. One young lady in particular, who follows the business of sueing young men for a living, says she cannot carry it on any longer.

Good.—It is proposed in Philadelphia to establish an asylum for drunkards.—*Baltimore Sun.*

This is no more than justice. The people of Philadelphia have authorised hundreds of manufactories for drunkards; and having thus created them, should not evade the obligation of taking care of them.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a large number of the Whigs of Robeson County, at McLean's Store, on the 18th instant, on motion, Col. Giles S. McLean was called to the Chair, and John W. Alford and John Purcell, Jr. appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair. On motion of J. McCallum, Sen., a Committee of three persons was appointed to draft Resolutions for this meeting. The Committee consisted of John W. Alford, John Purcell, Jr. and Col. Donald McQueen, who retired a short time and reported the following:

WHEREAS, it is believed that the Whigs of this county are now in the majority, and that by unity of action they may secure the election of two members to represent this county at the next meeting of the Legislature; and to secure said object,

Resolved, That we invite the Whigs of each Captain's beat in this county, to elect delegates to meet in Convention at Lumberton, on Monday of our March Superior Court, and nominate two candidates of the Whig party to represent this county in the Commons in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That if said Convention shall be regularly constituted, we will support its nominees, and no others.

On motion of J. J. Alford, the following persons were appointed by the meeting to represent Captain A. J. McQueen's Company beat in the proposed Convention, viz: Duncan McCallum, Dr. Warren Alford, J. W. Alford and Col. G. S. McLean.

The Chair submitted the following:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concur in the nomination of W. H. Harrison as President of the United States, and that we will leave no honorable means untried to elevate him to the Presidential Chair.

All of which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Duncan McCallum,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GILES S. McLEAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN PURCELL, } *Secretaries.*
J. W. ALFORD, }

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Tarolinta, Capt. Smith, we have received papers from London to the 3d, and from Liverpool to the 4th January.

The news had a most favorable influence in Wall street. Advices are that Cotton had advanced ⅛—money was plentier, and the rate of interest was lowered at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.

Cotton.—Since the returns of stock, &c. on the 31st ult. were made, the market has assumed a more steady and healthy appearance, and for American descriptions prices are about ⅛d per lb. better; but for Brazils there is not any improvement but rather a disposition to sell at our current rates; and for Egyptian ⅛d per lb. has been conceded. In Surat, there is not any change. Speculators have taken 2000 bales of American, and exporters 800 American and 500 Surat. The sales to-day are 4000 to 5000 bags of all kinds, chiefly American. The import this week is 20,16 bags and the sales are 12,000 bags, viz: 3,780 N. Orleans 5⅜ a 8⅜; 2,450 Alabama &c. 6¼ a 7⅜; 20 stained Island 11⅜; 5,190 Upland 6¼ a 7⅜; 1370 Madras and Surat 4½ a 6.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Mail Carriers Murdered.—The Northern mail carrier, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock with the mail for Jacksonville. The mail which was due the same evening at 6 o'clock by the Pablo road, not arriving created some fears for its safety. At 10 at night the City Council despatched Sergeant Corcopoly, and nine men, in quest of the wagon, and to make all necessary observation. A small party of active and determined young men followed, in order to assist and ascertain the condition of things. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the dead body of the Jacksonville mail carrier was brought in—one ball had passed through the right breast. The enemy stripped him of his coat and vest, carried off the mail bag, his horses, and cut and defaced the carriage. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the body of Mr. Joseph Garcia was brought in—he had received two balls. He was found in the Palmetto Scrub, entirely stripped, but a small portion of the Great Northern Mail due last evening, scattered about. The horses were carried off. Both of these murders occurred within the distance of a few miles, the one 7 and the other 14, and much time could not have elapsed between them.

As eight volunteers, 12 miles west of Fort Harlee, last week, were cooking their supper, seven Indians rushed in upon them, killed one man, captured their arms, ammunition, and victuals, and walked leisurely off.

Lieut. McLaughlin, in U. S. schr. *Flirt*, has gone to Havana for *bloodhounds*. He intends operating by light canoes built in South Carolina, in the *Pai-hai-okee*; and the dogs will be available in *scenting* among the Islands which are said to be in the *grass water.*

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 15.

We learn, by a letter from Apalachicola, that Mrs. Hollis, daughter of Mr. Rowlett, whose dwelling was recently attacked by Indians, on the Apalachicola river,) has arrived safe at that city. She states, we learn, that she made her escape from the dwelling, and was for two days lost in the woods; during which time she fell in with a party of Indians, who, however, offered her no violence. They informed her that their object was to kill Mr. Rowlett and obtain powder. She afterwards made her way to the river, where she found a boat, in which she reached Apalachicola.

Resolutions have passed the New York Assembly, almost unanimously, asserting the right of petition, and directly censuring the late action in Congress upon that subject. The first resolution passed ayes 85, noes 10, and others without a division. The Van Buren men, of course, acted with the Whigs on this subject, and it was not a party question. The action here is quite a significant sign of the times. It shows what an important phalanx of Southern defenders the Northern men with Southern principles are, and just how much dependence the South can put upon them.

New York against the Sub-Treasury.—The anti-sub-Treasury resolutions from the House passed the Senate of New York on Thursday, by a vote of 16 yeas to 9 nays. Being slightly amended, they were returned to the House, and immediately passed that body by a vote of 92 to 7. Thus decidedly speaks the Empire State against the sub-Treasury scheme of the Spoils' party.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE CENSUS.—Gurdon Deming, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Marshal, to take the Census of the Town of Fayetteville.

Duncan Buie, Esq. takes the Census of the County, exclusive of the town.

MR. DAVIS'S SPEECH.—Read this speech, the best one yet delivered against the Sub-Treasury, in which the present doctrine of the Administration party, that *the wages of labor and the value of property should be reduced*, in order to enable the manufacturer to drive foreign goods out of the market, is ably and vehemently opposed. This new and alarming doctrine shows what kind of "friends of the people" now rule this nation.

We are of course highly gratified to find some of the views we have endeavored to impress upon our readers, so ably enforced by one of the first men in this or any country.

The 108th Anniversary of Washington's birthday was duly observed in this town on Saturday last, by the Independent Company and the Cumberland Troop.

☞ *To Correspondents.*—"A Slaveholder," (with some remarks of our own on the subject,) and a letter from Alabama on the "Artisian Wells" of that State, are crowded out this week. They will not suffer by a week's delay.

LOOK OUT!—Two offices were broken open on Sunday night last. Nothing gained.

Geo. W. King, the fellow who stole the Rev. Mr. Turner's horse, has been taken up and lodged in Lancaster Jail, S. C. He had subsequently stolen another, and had both in possession.

TO EVERY HONEST NORTH CAROLINA VOTER, OF ANY PARTY!!

We wish to expose one of the foul tricks by which, in the absence of any *true* ground of hostility to Gen. Harrison, the Tories expect to cheat him out of your votes. Read and ponder upon the following:—

In the North Carolinian of the 25th ult. there appeared what the Editor called "evidence, chapter and verse," to *prove* that Gen. Harrison was a "black cockade Federalist, in favor of the alien and sedition law, and friendly to the administration of the elder Adams." What did that evidence consist of? First, a *genuine* extract from a speech delivered in the Senate in 1826, by John Randolph, in which the charge was made by that gifted but crazy politician. And secondly, the following, purporting to be *the reply* of Gen. Harrison to the charge:

"He has been pleased to say, that under the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1799—1800.

The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles unless he obtained them in private conversation. As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favourable to the then administration. I certainly felt them," &c.

We ask the reader's particular attention to the termination of this pretended quotation. The "&c." convinced us that it was a fraud. We wrote to Washington to ascertain the true state of the case; and in reply we learn that the quotation from Randolph's speech, is truly copied, word for word, from Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, for 1826, vol. 2, part 1. And immediately after, in the same Register of Debates, pages 364–5, is found the following reply of Gen. Harrison. We give it in full, word for word, as there recorded:—

SPEECH OF GEN. HARRISON.

"Mr. Harrison said, that he could not refrain from making his acknowledgments to the gentleman from Virginia for the notice he had been pleased to take of him. He has been pleased to say, that in the administration of Mr. Adams I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1799—1800. At that session the gentleman and myself met for the first time, he in the station of representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of delegate from the Northwestern Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion of any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bills which I had introduced for the benefit of the people I represented. The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them in private conversation. As I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then administration. I certainly felt them—SO FAR AT LEAST AS TO THE COURSE PURSUED BY IT IN RELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE. Nor, said Mr. H., was I unsupported in that opinion by those who had a right to control my actions, if not my opinions. In no part of the country were those measures more decidedly approbated than by my immediate constituents—the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory—as the address of that body to the President, during that session, will show. For Mr. Adams, said Mr. H., I entertained at that time and have ever since entertained the greatest respect. I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such. This opinion I know, said Mr. H., was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall and Jas. A. Bayard.

(To the question asked by Mr. Randolph, whether Mr. H. recollected a conversation between Mr. Nicholas and himself, in relation to the negroes and politics of Virginia, Mr. H. answered.) I recollect it perfectly well; but can this be adduced as an evidence of my favoring the sedition law! Mr. Nicholas was my relative and intimate friend; the conversation was entirely jocular, and so considered by that gentleman at the time and ever after. I will never, said Mr. H., resort to any one to support an assertion of mine on a matter of fact. But if I chose to do so, the gentleman from Maryland, who sits opposite to me, (General Smith) and who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Nicholas, knows the undeviating friendship and support which I received from Mr. Nicholas through his whole political life. Mr. Jefferson was at that time Vice President of the United States, and was upon the most intimate terms with Mr. Nicholas. He took his seat as President of the Senate within fifteen minutes after the conversation alluded to had passed. If it had been considered in any other light by Mr. Nicholas, than as a joke, Mr. Jefferson would certainly have heard of it, and he would as certainly have withheld those evidences of his confidence and regard which I received from him through the whole course of his subsequent administration. But, sir, said Mr. Harrison, MY OPPOSITION TO THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS WAS AS WELL KNOWN IN THE TERRITORY, that a promise was exacted from me by my friends in the Legislature by which I was elected, that I would express no opinions in Philadelphia which were in the least calculated to defeat the important object with which I was charged. As I had no vote, I was not called on to express my sentiments in the House. The republican party

were all in favor of the measures I wished to have adopted. But the Federalists were the majority. Prudence, therefore, and my duty to my constituents, rendered it proper that I should refrain from expressing sentiments which would injuriously affect their interests, and which, if expressed, could have not the least influence upon the decisions of Congress."

We have but few words to add to the remarkable exposure thus made. The first time we saw the garbled extract, by which a serious charge was founded on a falsehood manufactured by breaking off in the middle of a sentence, was in the North Carolinian. It has since appeared in the Western Carolinian, and perhaps other papers. It is evident, from the identity of the language of the extract, as far as it goes, with that in the speech, that the author of this base fraud had Gen. Harrison's speech before him. It is evident, that with the proof of his fraud before his eyes, the person who prepared that extract, did it for the purpose of showing that Gen. Harrison *admitted*, what in truth he most emphatically *denied*.—There is a baseness about this transaction, which we are sure the Editor of the Carolinian was not guilty of. We submit it to him, whether he does not owe it to himself to make full atonement to Gen. Harrison, and to expose the individual who has made him the instrument of so vile an imposture.

Quere: Was a member of Congress the author? We fear so; for we know of no one in these parts who has access to the Register of Debates for 1826.

Such are the means, and we call upon the people to note the fact, by which the Administration party expect to defeat the election of Gen. Harrison. But, sooner or later, truth will overtake them, as it has already done in the above charge, and in the charge of his being an abolitionist, and a member of an abolition society. These falsehoods have all been nailed to the counter. They remind us of the stories propagated against Gen. Jackson, which we then saw contributed greatly to *his* election. The same spirit of indignation and disgust at persecution and slander, still burns in the bosoms of the American people, and it will assuredly tell at the polls. Go on, then, Messrs. Tories; invent every species of falsehood, and adhere to it when invented with the tenacity of a death gripe. A day of reckoning is at hand, when you will find that the good old proverb, *Honesty is the best policy*, is not yet obsolete.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—It is the determination of the Candidates for Electors of President in Indiana to canvass their Districts, thoroughly, addressing the people upon the great subjects of National politics which now agitate the country. The same course is proposed by the Whigs, and perhaps by both parties, in Virginia; and the Raleigh Register suggests that we should follow the example in North Carolina; to which we say agreed. That was the course pursued in 1800, when the country was outraged by the strong Federal measures of the administration of John Adams. It was successful then, in overturning that administration, and putting in the Republican Administration of Jefferson. We trust and believe that it will be again successful in ousting this corrupt, Federal, abolition administration, and putting in the honest Republican and friend of the South, Gen. Harrison. The people want light. With that, they will never do wrong.

We go further. We think that Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders ought to go before the people, and explain fully the grounds of State and National policy on which they expect the people to vote for them. To this course can any one object? Both parties have selected their strongest man; both of whom are accustomed to addressing the people, so that no party advantage can accrue, except to him who has the best of the argument. We think Mr. Morehead has, and we want the people to hear it. If the Tories fear the argument, we expect them to oppose this suggestion.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—"TAR TEST."—The Editor of the North Carolinian, on the 8th inst. addressed a note to the two candidates for the Presidency, and the two candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair of this State, demanding of them a categorical answer to a peremptory question, whether they were opposed to the abolition of slavery. He demanded an answer, *Yes or No*. And *he pledged himself to "oppose the election* of either of the gentlemen to whom the above letter is addressed, provided he shall either answer the question thus propounded in the negative, *or shall unreasonably evade the inquiry*."

The Editor doubtless expected that Mr. Van Buren and Judge Saunders would at once answer his call, rudely as it was expressed, and that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morehead would treat it with the contempt that such an epistle deserved. Here was a fine chance for adding to his stock of political capital. "How we apples swim." In his next paper, (Feb. 15th.) he repeated his quere, notwithstanding it had excited the ridicule of even his own party, and repeated his pledge to oppose any of the candidates who failed to answer. But lo and behold!—

In the Carolinian of last Saturday, (the 22d.) we find the following:

"We do not urge our *Test* any further. We have now proof incontestible that Harrison was nominated *solely* to get the Abolition vote in N. York. This party now openly canvass for him there on that ground. We would not now believe him if he replied in the affirmative to our inquiry, and *made oath* to its truth."

Does the reader need a *key* to this singular turn of the weathercock? We can furnish it. MR. VAN BUREN AND JUDGE SAUNDERS HAVE FAILED OR REFUSED TO ANSWER!!! and the Editor begins to feel queer about being called on "TO OPPOSE THE ELECTION" of these gentlemen!! Caught in his own trap, (which in truth was so bunglingly set that a man with half an eye might have seen his danger,) the Editor pretends that a new light has broke in upon him! He has "proof incontestible"—of what? that Gen. Harrison was not sound on this subject! Oh no! but that he was nominated to get the abolition vote in New York!!! What a miserable come-off! Besides being unfounded in fact, (for the "incontestible proof" is like the "incontestible proof" of Harrison's federalism,) what has that to do with Harrison's credibility!—Two weeks ago, he was willing to take Harrison's simple word, and now, because he pretends to think that he was nominated to get the Abolition votes in New York, he would not believe him on his oath!! Most cogent reason! Most intimate connection between cause and effect!

And this Editor dares to say he would not believe on his *oath*, a man whom he has never seen; who lives 1000 miles from him; who has been honored by high offices from five out of the eight Presidents of the United States; who has frequently represented the people in both Houses of Congress, and the Legislature; who received the votes of *seven States* for the first station in the world; and who has now been unanimously nominated by the Delegates of millions of the people for the same high office!

The Carolinian is under a solemn pledge to oppose the election of Van Buren, who *has* refused or evaded the inquiry. We call upon the Editor to redeem that pledge. We don't want him to support Harrison; but let him oppose Van Buren as he is bound to do.

The North Carolinian has not ventured a word, *Editorially*, of explanation or defence of his absurd doctrines which we exposed in our last. But he parades a *Communication*, in which one of his "Fair Play" or "Justice" correspondents, or some other of the same kidney, grossly misrepresents us by attributing language and sentiments to us which we never uttered; but which it is intended that the ignorant readers of the Carolinian shall receive as *our* exposition of our political principles. This mode of putting language in one's mouth which he never uttered, by means of pretended dialogues, appears to be a favorite one with the Carolinian. If a man forges my name to a note for $100, he is liable to lose his ears; but my political principles are of more value to me than money, and yet one of these creatures of the Carolinian will not scruple to forge a spurious set of principles, and palm them off as mine, because there happens to be no law to reach his ears for that offence.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.—The Carolinian is exceedingly anxious to induce its readers to believe, that the Editor of the Observer is a Federalist. He knows full well, that we have always been a Republican, and yet, because he knows the word Federalist is unpopular, he sacrifices truth, and common courtesy, by representing us as a Federalist. We have no reason to expect fairness from the Carolinian, else we should be surprised at this attempt to misrepresent us.

The Editor appears not to understand what a Democrat, or what a Federalist, is. He claims to be a Democrat. Now let us see what that is: According to Webster's Dictionary, (not *Daniel* but *Noah* Webster; we do not acknowledge *Daniel* Webster as authority,) a Democracy is, "a government by the people, a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people *collectively*; or in which *the people exercise the powers of legislation*." And a Democrat is consequently one who would overthrow our Republican, or representative form of government, to substitute a Democratic form, in which the people *collectively* make the laws, not through an Executive and Congress and State Legislatures, but by assemblages of the people. These are the true definitions of "Democracy" and "a Democrat."

Now we are, and always have been, a *Republican*. What is a Republic, and what a Republican? According to the same Noah Webster, a Republic is "a Commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in *representatives elected by the people*." And a Republican is "one who favors or prefers this form of government."

We prefer that form of government. We want no Democracy. In this country it is totally impracticable, as every one knows, for the people to assemble together to pass laws. We go for a Republican, or Representative form of government, such as ours is, in theory at least, if not substantially so in practice. What says the Constitution itself? Does it say any thing about a *Democratic* form of government? Not a syllable. But it does say, that "*the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a* REPUBLICAN *form of Government*." That is the kind of government we go for. We claim to be, always have been, and always expect to be, a *Republican*. If the Editor of the Carolinian chooses to be a Democrat, we shall not complain. But we trust he will not again misrepresent us, either wilfully or ignorantly.

A COSTLY PORTICO!—A communication from a "plain Farmer of Wake," in the Raleigh Register, shows that Judge Saunders voted, whilst in Congress in 1823-4, "to appropriate $26 000 for finishing the North Portico of the President's House!!" Only think; twenty six thousand dollars for *finishing* a Portico! as this writer says, the appropriation being for *finishing* only, it is reasonable to suppose that it had already cost as much more, which would make $52 000 for one Portico! The appropriation was so outrageously extravagant, that only 65 members voted *for* it, whilst 115 voted *against* it. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Saunders, Burton, and Vance voted for it, and Messrs. Conner, Culpepper, Edwards, Gaston, Hall, Hooks, Long, Mangum, Speight and Williams voted against it. Ten of our members could not sanction such extravagance.

Again: In 1824, Judge Saunders voted to appropriate $30 000 in "a bill to procure the necessary estimates, plans and surveys, on the subject of Roads and Canals," the entering wedge to a grand system of Internal Improvements by the Gen. Government, and the great test bill, between what the Tories now call Federalism and Republicanism. According to their statements, this vote proved Gen. Saunders to be a Federalist!

Once more, and more shocking than all: In 1816, a resolution was offered in the Legislature of North Carolina, *requesting* Congress to establish a Branch of the Bank of the United States. On a motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely, only 4 members voted *yea*, and all the others, including *Saunders*, voted *Nay*. Of course the motion was lost, and the resolution was thereupon forthwith passed. So that to Judge Saunders is owing, as far as his vote could help to effect it, the establishment of the "Federal, aristocratic, monopoly Monster" in this State! And thus by another of their favorite tests is Judge Saunders shown to be a Federalist and an aristocrat!

THE BALL IN MOTION.—Whig Meetings have been held in Wilmington, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Camden, Wake, and probably other counties, to make arrangements for forming an Electoral Ticket, &c. Also in Robeson, to select candidates for the Legislature. Our friends there take the bull by the horns. They openly declare their belief that they are a majority of the votes of that county, and that they mean to show it at the election. That is the right spirit. Go ahead!

The meeting in Wilmington was a remarkable one. It was composed of young men, probably the first meeting of that kind held in the State. Mr. Thos. D. Meares presided, with Messrs. T. Burr, Jr. and A. McTaggart as Secretaries. The meeting is said to have been most effectively addressed by the Chairman, and by Messrs Samuel R. Potter, G. J. McRee, and T. Burr. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. P. Brown, John McRae, Jr., Jas. Banks, W. O. Jeffreys, and John B. Cummings, reported a series of resolutions responding to the nominations of Harrison and Tyler and Morehead, which were unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. G. J. McRee, the following Committee of Vigilance was appointed:

Messrs. J. G. Wright, F. C. Hill, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., R. Morris, O. G. Parsley, W. A. Allen, A. McTaggart, J. P. Brown, T. Sandford, R. Bradley, G. J. McRee, W. O. Jeffreys, G. R. Rankin, James McGary, John McRae, Jr.

SPRING.—The season is so forward here, that many Peach and Plum Trees are in full flower.

EFFECTS.—Wheat is selling at Lynchburg, Virginia, at 65 cents, cash. "As you reduce the quantity of paper money, the price of every thing the farmer has to sell falls." So says the Carolinian, and thus effectually lays the evil of low prices for produce at the door of the Administration, whose favorite object is to reduce the quantity of paper money.

The Wilmington Advertiser states that negro men sold at Columbus County Court, a few days ago, at $400—"not half of what they were worth before the President's attempts to better the currency."

WHICH IS TRUE!—The North Carolinian says that it has "proof incontrovertible," that Harrison was nominated to secure the vote of the abolitionists of New York. This is an admission that the abolitionists *have not been* for the Whigs, else why an effort to secure them? and yet the Carolinian, and Standard, and Globe, have not ceased for a year past, to swear lustily that the abolitionists were leagued with the Whigs! Which of their stories is true? We answer, Neither! The abolitionists, as a party, never have been leagued with the Whigs. They have been divided between both parties. But are now apparently endeavoring to separate themselves from both.

The last Richmond Whig quotes from the Massachusetts Abolitionist, of Jan. 30, a declaration of the Editor that "he is a democrat," against bank "monopolies," and in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

Also, an extract from the "Friend of Man," another abolition concern, which abuses the Whigs in the New York Legislature for not voting for Gerrit Smith, the great leader of the fanatics. "If only twelve Whigs," says that paper, "could have been found in the Assembly, and seven in the Senate, who would have voted for Gerrit Smith, he would have been elected to the Senate of the U. S. *But not a single Whig would vote for him!*" This shows that the whole Tory party in the Legislature were ready to vote for Smith.

The Boston Abolitionist assigns the following reasons for opposing Harrison, confessing that abolition has nothing to hope from the old soldier:—

FROM THE BOSTON ABOLITIONIST.

"*Who will vote for General Harrison?*—When Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency in 1835, he expressed the following sentiment in regard to abolitionists:

"The course pursued by the emancipators is *unconstitutional*."—The interest of all concerned requires that these [movements] should be immediately *stopped*. This can only be done by *the force of public opinion*, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, &c. I entreat you then fellow-citizens, to *frown* upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated."

"For the whole, recur to our last paper. We have no better light than this in regard to Mr. Harrison's views on the great question. We have seen no recantation. His speech at Vincennes was delivered after the principles and measures of the abolitionists had been fully explained to the community, and after the "*force of public opinion*" and the "*frowns*" of our fellow citizens were well understood to imply brick-bats, tar and feathers, rotten eggs and *lynch* justice. He not only denies that the North has any thing to do with slavery, but he is for smothering and gagging her free citizens under the folds of the *compact*."

We have recently received Prospectuses of the "Carolina Beacon and Metropolitan Omnibus," (a most spirited sheet, to be issued from Raleigh by Mr. Zevely,) the "Wilmington Advertiser," "Wilmington Weekly Chronicle," and "Greensborough Patriot," which we would gladly publish if we could spare the room; but in these times we want every inch of space, to expose the corruption and falsehood of the Tories. We will do what we can to aid our respected brethren of the press, by forwarding the names of any persons who may wish to subscribe for the above papers.

We have also, from Mr. Potter, the Publisher, a Sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on the 16th inst.

IMPORTANT DECISION!—A letter from Judge Badger to the Editors of the Register, gives the gratifying information that the great Land suits which were for so many years pending in the U. S. Court for this District, have been finally decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, in favor of the State, the real defendant. It is said that they involved property to the amount of half a million, which the State would have been compelled to make good if the Plaintiff had recovered. We have heard the highest praise awarded to Judge Badger for his eminently able management of the suits on behalf of the State.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF VAN BUREN.—The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says it is rumored that an attempt will be made to induce Mr. Van Buren to withdraw, in favor of Buchanan or Benton, in consequence of its having been discovered that the former cannot get the vote of Pennsylvania. We do not believe that the plan will be carried into effect; for it would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of defeat. We have very little doubt that many of the party would be glad to get rid of Van Buren, if it could be done with safety.

THE TARIFF.—From a sketch of a debate in the Senate, on the 14th inst., we learn that Mr. Benton declared "that *he intended to bring on the Tariff question himself this session*." So it will be seen that a leader of the Administration forces is determined to disturb this question, so happily settled by the Compromise act, even before the duties have been suffered to go down to the lowest point fixed by that act. Let the South mark it!

There are some curious notions advanced at times in the Senate of the United States. One such has just struck us in reading the speech of Mr. Walker of Miss. He says that the official returns show, that in 50 years, from 1789 to 1839, the total value of the exports from this country has been $3,557,829,951, and of the imports $4,339,713,064. Showing that we have brought into the country $781,883,698, more than we have sent out of it. This excess of nearly one thousand millions he considers as lost to this country. This is surely an egregious error. If a farmer produces at a cost of three thousand dollars what he can sell for four thousand, is he a *loser* one thousand? or is he not rather a gainer that sum! If a merchant ships three thousand dollars worth of cotton to England, where he sells it for four thousand, and purchases goods to that amount to return to this country, is he a *loser* one thousand dollars? Surely not. And yet that is exactly the case supposed by Mr. Walker. The produce and manufactures exported from this country in fifty years, were worth three thousand five hundred millions of dollars, in round numbers, and the goods for which they were sold or exchanged in England were worth four thousand three hundred millions; and the difference, about eight hundred millions, is the gain to this country.

It cannot be pretended that this eight hundred millions, which Mr. Walker says is lost to this country, has been paid in money; neither is it now due to foreign nations. If we have lost so much, how and when was it paid?

Another curious remark we notice in the same speech. He thinks that if we had had a specie currency, "the productions of our industry would have been more than double what they are; and our population wonderfully augmented; and we should, long ere this, have passed England in the race for wealth and power," &c.

If the evils of our paper system are so great, is it not marvellous, that every hard money country under the sun has annually poured its tens of thousands of emigrants into the U. States! that our country has increased in population and wealth with a rapidity entirely unparalleled! and that people have not fled from a country so cursed as ours is, according to Mr. Walker, and sought refuge in the hard-money nations of Europe!

Once more:—Mr. Walker asserts that if you diminish or destroy paper money, whilst labor and its products fall, other things, which the laborer has to buy, will fall in proportion. In this he differs from the distinguished political economist of the North Carolinian, who asserts that the articles which the farmer has to buy, *rise* under this operation. Neither is right, we suspect. Foreign articles will not rise. They will fall, but not in proportion to the fall of produce.

But the queerest of all queer notions, is that strenuously advanced by an Administration Senator, that the cause of the failure of our army to subdue the Seminole Indians, is—the existence of a paper currency,—of banks and bank rags! The argument is, that the paper system has produced so luxurious a mode of living, as to have enervated the people, &c. In other words, it has made the people so prosperous, that they have no occasion to make their living by killing Indians; or, (if the Irishism may be pardoned,) by letting the Indians kill them, for that seems to have been the only kind of killing practised in that war.

By the way, we marvel that Mr. Benton has overlooked the example of the Seminoles in his enumeration of the greatness attained by hard-money nations. We submit it to him, whether their success in holding at bay this great nation, is not as much owing to the *absence* of bank rags, as our failure is owing to their use. In the next stereotype edition of his speech, we hope he will treat on this point, which will give him one new idea, a thing which has not appeared in his speeches for many years.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.—We lately had occasion to expose the unworthy trick which this renegade print played off upon its readers, of publishing a retracted article from the Charleston Courier, after the Editor had seen the retraction, and whilst it professed to publish both sides impartially. Writhing under the lashing we gave it, and probably stung by a consciousness of its disgraceful course, that paper lets off the usual quantity of borrowed phrases from the Standard and North Carolinian, about the Observer's alledged "abuse and scurrility." This game is too well understood to give us the least uneasiness. It has long been the resort of the wounded pigeons, to affect a concern for the reputation of the Observer. We assure these worthies, that we would sooner swear like a very drab, a scullion," than be guilty of the baseness of founding a charge of abolition against Gen. Harrison on testimony which the witness himself acknowledged to be unfounded; and of publishing, under a profession of impartiality, a charge of Harrison's having joined an abolition society, without publishing the positive denial which instantly followed the slander.

But the Western Carolinian thinks that the Observer is "driven to desperation by a sinking cause!!" This is a capital joke! The Observer was never so flourishing as now, and its cause has not for years looked so little like sinking. If we may judge of the future from the past, both will continue to flourish, long after the Tories shall have met with the fate that corruption and misrule so richly deserve.

But the most melancholy part of the story is yet to be told! The Western Carolinian will not hereafter "condescend to notice" any thing in the Observer!!! Alas! alas! We are disconsolate! Can we survive so sad a catastrophe!

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Already has Mr. Gentry, a Whig member from Tennessee, announced his intention to introduce into the House a bill to provide for the assumption of certain debts of the States, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands for their payment!

So says the Western Carolinian. If we were not opposed on principle to betting, we would offer any Tory a wager that the above is not a true account of what Mr. Gentry proposes. We shall see.

The Western Carolinian is in a sad state of distress at the idea that Congress should appropriate the proceeds of the public Lands among the States, to enable those States which have debts to pay them, and to put so much money into the Treasury of those States (North Carolina among them,) which owe no money. How this scheme would be taxing North Carolina for the extravagance of the other States, is not very plain to us, but may be so to the profound statesman of the Carolinian, who proposes to give away the Public Lands, worth ten millions a year, to save the cost of surveying and selling them,—one million a year.

LARGE HOGS.—The Fayetteville Hog, weighing 557 lbs. which we mentioned a few weeks ago, we thought hard to beat; but Wayne county "goes the whole hog." Within a circuit of 4 miles, the following persons killed hogs weighing as follows: John Everett, one weighing 580, Samuel H. Whitfield, one 575, John Ingram, one 546, Haywood Ham one 521, Rev. C. Hooks, one 541 and another 515. Theophilus Best has one still living estimated at 750! Let no one again challenge Wayne in the hog line.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

The Fayetteville Observer.—The Observer of the 12th inst. in allusion to the sale of a negro by us in 1831, would impress the public with the belief that we sold him under a misrepresentation of his case. The negro alluded to had been arrested, examined and acquitted of any guilt in the insurrection of 1831. All the incidents attending his examination were exhibited in writing to the purchaser, attested by creditable citizens of New Hanover County. He was sold because the people were excited against him in his neighborhood, as was apt to be the case then, when a negro enjoyed the confidence of his master. We cannot think the purchaser authorised the article in the Observer, for it would be strange indeed, if, after a lapse of nine years, several of the latter part of which he has been our friend and agent in Fayetteville, he should, at this period, make complaint, not to further party views, but merely to minister to the malignant feelings of the senior editor of The Observer.

We copy the above in full for the purpose of letting our readers see the explanation of the Standard of this *dark* transaction; and that we may inform the Standard that we did not hear the circumstances from the purchaser of the negro; but that we have his full assurance of their accuracy. No such writing as spoken of above was exhibited to the purchaser, we have his express authority for saying. The paper that was exhibited to him was of a different character.

The Standard is entirely mistaken in attributing "malignant feelings" to the Editor of the Observer. But we have no confidence in the political character or integrity of the Standard; and we are determined that he shall feel the lash for his slanders. We believe in our heart that his course is hostile to the interests and institutions of the South, and that is enough to make us the enemy of the Standard. For the Editor individually, except as connected with his political course, we have no thought, good or bad, kind or unkind.

Extract from a letter to the Editor.

"The Tories here were completely nonplussed when they saw the extra Star about Saunders and his abolition petition. I asked an intelligent Whig how he thought they would get out of the difficulty. "Oh well enough, (said he,) as this thing was done in 1824, the Standard has instructed them to plead the Statute of Limitations!"

CONGRESS.—The most important matter which has transpired during the past week, is a Message from the President, asking Congress to authorize *a new issue of Treasury notes* to the amount of $4,750,000, *to save the Treasury from insolvency!* A bill has been accordingly introduced in the House, by the Committee of Ways and Means, and twice read.

The Senate has refused, by a vote of 15 to 27, to postpone indefinitely Messrs. Benton and Grundy's humbug resolutions relative to State debts, after a speech by Mr. Clay against, and others by Messrs. Norvell and Sevier in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun had another tart debate last week, on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Elections, has explained the cause of the delay in reporting on the New Jersey case, viz: that the claimants had asked till the 1st of April to take testimony in the case, and had gone to New Jersey for that purpose. He remarked that this request was granted by the committee, on account of the peculiarity of the case, in which there was no authority to take testimony until it was given by the committee.

The bill appropriating money to pay Pensioners has passed both Houses unanimously and is the first act passed this session.

Mr. Graves endeavored to get the rules suspended to enable him to offer a resolution to the following effect: It seems that there was recently a Clerk in the General Post Office, named E. W. Robinson, at a salary of $1200, (he was also President of "the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia,") who, on or about the 30th of Dec. last, left Washington for Lexington, Ken. to take the Editorial charge of the Kentucky Yeoman, a Tory paper in that State formerly edited by Kendall; and that before he left Washington he drew a draft on the Department for $100, as "his salary for the month of January, 1840," thus receiving a salary after he had left Washington, which was accounted for by the fact, that he had employed a substitute to fill his Clerkship, at $40 a month; whilst he being in Kentucky, was to hold the office and receive the difference, say $60 a month, for his services in editing a party paper in that State. Mr. Graves had written to Mr. Kendall, before he offered his resolution, enquiring into the facts, but Kendall refused to give him the facts. The object of Mr. Graves' motion was, to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution to refer the documents proving these facts, to the committee on Expenditures in the Post Office. But *the motion was rejected;* the administration party not being willing, apparently, to allow of investigation into the matter.

A correspondence from the War Department shows that the Secretary, in the Summer of 1838 authorised Gen. Taylor to employ blood-hounds in Florida; but they were not procured by the Gen.; that the authorities of Florida afterwards, on their own responsibility, sent to Havana for the dogs, and that the Secretary had then authorized their use by the army, with the precaution that they were to be muzzled, and held with a leash. They are intended to trail the Indians, not to attack them.

The Secretary of War has also come out decidedly in favor of "the early completion of the Cumberland Road."

Nearly the whole of last Friday's sitting in the House was wasted in discussing questions of order, and appeals from decisions of the chair.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H. L. HOLMES, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Washington City, Georgetown, and Alexandria, took place on Wednesday last. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, and a committee of 76 appointed. The National Intelligencer says that so great an assemblage was never before known in that city.

We continue to receive the most cheering accounts from Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. They promise Harrison majorities of from 10 to 30,000 votes each.

What might be done with the money wasted in War.—Give the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school house upon every hill side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like an universal holocaust to Heaven.—*Stebbins.*

The end of a Drunkard.—A miserable being named Joseph Miller, died on Wednesday night in N. York Prison, from literal starvation! He was brought into the prison some days previous in a dead drunk condition, and notwithstanding the physician used the most humane and praiseworthy exertions to restore him he only partially succeeded just before his death. It was found on the Coroner's inquest that Miller had not tasted food for more than a fortnight, all the money he had received for performing odd jobs and errands having been immediately expended for rum. In this way he had entirely destroyed the coats of his stomach, and when food was given him, it would not remain on the stomach. The poor fellow therefore died from starvation, and the Coroner's jury decided that intemperance, exposure and inability to take food was the cause of his death.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 22, O'Hanlon's boat Glasgow, with Goods for Wm. McIntyre, G. McNeill, J. A. J. Bradford, Lafayette Hotel, J. Bebee and others.

DEPARTED, Feb. 22, O'Hanlon's boat Washington, with Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, Cotton Yarn, Flaxseed, &c., for T. J. Curtis, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, C. J. Orrell, P. P. Johnson, G. McNeill and W. McIntyre.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

February 12.—Schr. Eliza Williams from Charleston. 15.—Brig Temperance from Guadaloupe; Schr. Upton from Salem. 17.—Br. Brig Golden Rule from Turks Island; Schr. Regulus from New York. 19.—Brigs Retrieve from Baltimore, Franklin from St. Jago de Cuba.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Brigs Victress for Charleston, Star for Jamaica, George Washington for St. Domingo, Wm. Purrington for Trinidad, Edward for Norfolk. 15.—Brigs Rowland for Guadaloupe, Diploma for New York, Ruby for St. Thomas. 17.—Brigs John Crosby for Guadaloupe, America for St. Croix; Schrs. Andrew Jackson for Berbice, Eliza Williams for New Orleans. 19.—Brigs Llewellyn for Guadaloupe, Thora for Matanzas; Schr. Jane for Havana.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., by Aulay McAulay, Esq., Mr. WASHINGTON ROBINSON to Miss ELIZABETH STACY, daughter of Buckner Stacy, Esq.

Also, in the same county, on the 30th ultimo, by John C. Atkins, Esq., Mr. MARTIN RUSH to Mrs. MARIA McCAIN, relict of the late George W. McCain.

Also, in the same county, on the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. Enoch Davis, by A. Graham, Esq., Mr. CALVIN COOK to Miss ELENDER WILLIAMS, daughter of Mr. David Williams, dec'd.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON.

Also, on Tuesday afterwards, the 4th inst., JOHN ROBINSON, son of the above, of Typhus Fever.

On the 3d inst., at his residence in South Washington, RICHARD SAUNDERS, Esq., aged about 55 years.

In Stokes County, DAVID POINDEXTER, in the 78th year of his age. He was a Soldier of the Revolution, and a true man to his country; and was esteemed by his neighbors and all who knew him.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 26.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, appie,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	25		Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 25	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool.	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—FEBRUARY 20.

Turpentine $1 80 a $1 85; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 87½ a 3 12½.

Turpentine going down. Lumber abundant and dull. Corn dull.

CHERAW MARKET—February 21.

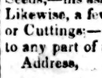
Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

Cotton at Columbia, S. C., 5 to 7½. At Macon, 5 to 7½. At Augusta, 5½ to 8. dull.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 9½. principal sales 8 to 9. 20 bales, very much damaged and stained, sold at auction at 2½ cents!

At New Orleans, Feb. 12, sales at 6 to 9¾, principal sales at 7 to 8. Total receipts from Oct. 1, 481,814 bales, against 269 892 to same date last year.—Sugar 3½ to 4½. Molasses 20 to 21 cents. Superfine Flour $5. Corn 45 to 48.

At New York, steady sales of Cotton at last week's prices, except inferior, which sold as low as 6½ cents. The quotation of Uplands is 6½ to 9¾.



JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds;—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings;—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.

Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.
February 25, 1840. 86-3w

For Sale,

A NEW FOUR HORSE WAGON, heavy ironed, made to order in the best manner, and of first rate materials and workmanship. Orders received for Wagons, and executed at short notice.

Apply to JAS. MARTINE,
Hay street, near the Post Office.
February 25, 1840. 86-4w

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

J. E. PATTERSON.
February 25, 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.
J. E. P.

B. E. DOLLARHIDE

WILL sell or lease 3000 acres of choice Mississippi LANDS. The lands are situated between latitudes 32 and 33, and in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba, Holmes and Washington. He has selected these lands, and now offers them upon the terms hereinafter mentioned. They constitute a body of lands not surpassed by any in the State of Mississippi, either in point of health, fertility, or beauty of surface.

TERMS.

Being desirous of having these lands put in cultivation as soon as practicable, he offers them to those who may be desirous of opening cotton plantations, upon the following terms and conditions:

He will give the use of either of the tracts lying in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba and Holmes, to any one who will settle thereon, for the term of three years gratis, and restricting the tenant to a quantity of land not less than ten acres to be put under cultivation.

At the end of three years, if the occupant desires to purchase, he may have the option to do so at a fair valuation of the land; if not, he will pay for a cotton gin, should one be erected on the place, at a fair valuation.

The tract of land lying in Washington county, is situated on a Bayou, known as Musketoe lake, one mile west of the Yazoo river, and a few miles above the head of Honey Island, and within one mile of a landing on the Yazoo river, called Sims' landing. The tract contains 640 acres and is alluvial soil, and entirely free from overflow. This tract is not surpassed by any in the known world, either in point of soil or convenience to navigation. The principal growth is box-elder, large grape vine, dogwood and large cane; lands of the same quality and in the same neighborhood have sold, unimproved, for thirty dollars per acre. He will, to any slave-owner who will place on this tract of land any number of hands, pay one half of the cash valuation for said slaves, and receive from the owner of such slaves one half of the valuation for the tract of land; and in case the value of the slaves shall amount to more than the value of the land he will pay the difference; and if the value of the tract of land shall amount to more than the value of the slaves, he will place the overplus at interest for any period of time to suit the purchaser, should he wish to borrow it—the interest being annually paid—thus making each party the joint owner in the whole estate for the space of six years or more, as may be agreed upon; and at the end of the partnership, one of the partners may set a value upon the whole estate, which value the other shall give or take.

On either of the above mentioned propositions, he will permit to be opened, plantations on these valuable cotton lands, or he will dispose of them to suit purchasers, at the most moderate prices. Persons desirous of making proposals under the foregoing propositions will please address me at Clinton, Green county, Alabama.

January 1, 1840. 86-5wpd.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Morus Multicaulis.

1,000,000 Cuttings, for sale, at ½ cent a bud. Apply to
E. J. HALE, *Agent.*
February 19.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last Summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tIM

Morus Multicaulis.

A FEW HUNDRED TREES, some very large, for sale by E. J. HALE.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer, the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.
I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
December 2, 1839. 82-tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erinnets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.
A. KIMBALL
January 8, 1840. 4tf.

For Sale,

360 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Factory.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

300 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 95tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Late of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 68tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at the Old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Foundries in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,000 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any in the country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and satisfaction given by
JAMES MARTIN.
N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Ponger Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves
November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 bbls. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter strained Sperm Oil, Pursed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender, in a minute, or 360 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A new just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,
Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by
WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 34-tf

Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.
THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Kay, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1.50 per bushel.
ROBT. WOODY, P. M.
Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 20, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan vs. Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.
January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson *vs.* Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan *vs.* same.
John McPherson *vs.* same.
William Allen *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.
January 14, 1840. 81-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles, a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until I appear now at the age of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it in its worst stage only—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicines, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.
SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George Co., Va.
Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely arrested to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the right side region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.
JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PENCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ S. JARVIS.
Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
P. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1 Y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Tredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken safely FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PHYSIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Inactivity!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they PURGE and PURIFY the Blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ Druggists are never made agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated Lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and liniments, and infallible Rheumatic Specifics,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.
M. B. COHEN.
No. 275 1-2 *Hudson Street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, *Aug.* 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.
WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of rheumatism.
CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.
WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Roskwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.
H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.
M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of
M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

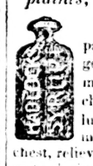
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.
SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals, and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotches or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.